

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 127.

JEWELRY.

RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY!

New and Beautiful Designs received daily direct from the Manufacturers, especially for the Holidays.

C. D. PEACOCK'S,
98 STATE-ST.,

W. CORNER WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE FIELD, LEEPER & CO.
OPEN EVENINGS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND

DIPLOMA OF HONOR

At Vienna, 1873; Paris, 1867.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. respectfully

reminds the public that

the following are the highest

awards given to them by any

of the great international

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

As Viewed from Business and Social Standpoints.

What Santa Claus Did for Them All, Large and Small.

Your Christmas-Stocking, with Its Precious Freightage, as a Modern Civilizer.

New-Year's Gifts and Pleasures in Prospect.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHINING HOURS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—One of the most elegant parts of this festive season was given yesterday by Mrs. Ed. Sanderson, at the family mansion, No. 577 Van Buren street, Tuesday evening. It was quite a brilliant "Germann"; and the guests, numbering nearly 125, were the *creme* of Milwaukee fashion. The ladies' toilettes were remarkable for their beauty and brilliancy of jewels. Each lady had a card, and the card was suspended from the necklace, which explained many a mystery. Mrs. Sanderson and that of the more discreet ones were going, while others, old and were at rest, old, gently in their coat and rolling up their shirt-collar, wait for his prey. Now, when he is down like the wolf on the fold gleaming with pale and suds shirt-suds! No star you may be larger Alaska than he.

It is forest when summer is green, and autumn has blown away his livery and strown.

Gentry crying out "Bliss in the fact of Rourine as he is in that terrible "milk" it blotted just to make him hang

down with his nostrils spread wide, round like a wild Texas bull, a singed shot driving swelling his

determined, but pale, hand—a most resolute male—

and Gearty—the bummer—alone, through Clark streets, considerably

in, where of course, without fail, pleased them on nominal hall, of justice, which crushes the poor, for the good of The Star.

It is the fact, and the re-

asoned to deport. He re-

more since the promised songs

and Counselor Roundtree, or

the plays of William Bush,

John Blaibell; peace be to

ART.

From an Eastern Art Academy Exhibition, one of

the art receptions—one of

events of the season—a number

of New York, and have been

arranged for the collection.

J. O. KARIN,

head of "Childhood," a

power of life, with lovely hair

and twist of gold over

shoulders. The dainty head is

profile, half from

the right, and shadow over the drooping

eyelids.

The chaste head we have seen

who has been represented here

before. His time is so gen-

erous that this is the day

we have formed friends,

being able to induce him to

imitate an example of his work

of the connoisseurs to

say all his time with so much

ardor and wild flowers, and in

aged gray tones has so defly

of birch-bark behind them,

as are impressed with it as a

great deal of this little bi-

ble it shows that the artist is

a love of Nature, it shows a

and a very evident capacity to

accomplish far more than

one could expect. A most

and brilliant bit of color,

and to a fine finish, and

and show them. I

J. T. BRIGGS,

the dining room. Quiet pas-

ages in expressions of color,

rawing of tree-forms and field-

all the details held in true re-

lief, they are pictures to love, and

show them. I

A. D. SHATTUCK,

the dining room. Quiet pas-

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

What Callers Say and Do
New-Year's Day.

Gossip from Our Washington
Correspondent.

Romance of W. E. Chandler
and Miss Lucy Hale.

The Yankee King Kalakaua and
the State Dinner.

John Chamberlain's Gaming
House—Its Former Oc-
cupant.

List of Ladies Who Will Receive
Calls New Year's.

Parties, Receptions, and Club Notes
for the Week.

Weddings, Past and Prospective—An-
nouncements.

News from Evanston.

WASHINGTON.
From Our Correspondent.
WELCOME THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING
GUEST."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The King of Hawaii left our city last evening on his proposed trip to New York and the North, promising us, however, a second visit in 1876, when we may celebrate the centennial anniversary of our existence as a Republic. Rumor tells strange things of His Majesty, and, if true, it explains in part his especial interest in our country. The story runs, that his father, a Yashah warrior, was wrecked off one of the South Islands, and, though a good, not ill-looking fellow, succeeded in ingratiating himself so favorably in the King's good graces that he won the heart and hand of His Majesty's Princess-Daughter. From this union sprang Kalakaua (Kalacaua) and as nobility, in this so-called barbaric country, a derived through the blood which flows in the royal veins, the son became legitimate heir to the throne. Queen Emma's father was a white doctor, but her mother was a member of the royal family, thus entitling her to wear the royal cloak. By the way, these yellow feathers grow only under each wing of a bird peculiar to the islands, and one can imagine the thousands upon thousands which loose their lives to furnish enough feathers to make a monarch's mantle.

The King's health was so vicious during his tour that very little could be done for his convalescence, and the proposed tour was postponed to the winter at the White House, and the last was almost entirely given up, taking place, finally, the evening before His Majesty's departure.

THE FEASTS WHICH OCCUR IN A STATE DINNER.

A State dinner is an event, at all times, of no inconsiderable importance, so much discrimination and niceety of taste is imperatively required.

For any amount of intestine social war would be waged if the relative prominence of rank, or time of service in any office, capacity, were in the least overlooked or ignored. Mr. Levi P. Lloyd, the Private Secretary to the President, arranges all these diplomatic matters, and, of course, has to be well posted in all the ramifications of the "Blue Book," as well as into consideration pety jealousies and spites. After the guests have been invited, and, of course, accepted, Mr. Lucy assigns them their relative positions at the table by means of a diagram, which is subsequently laid out in the order of precedence, and, finally, in the most antagonistic, uncomfortable near each other. At each place is placed a full face, and card with the name of the proper person written thereon. An envelope, containing cards with the names of a gentleman and lady whom he is to escort, is handed each gentleman as he arrives. So much for preliminaries.

THE DINNER WHICH MINISTERED TO ROYAL HUNGER.

The State dinner given in honor of the King Tuesday evening was a very brilliant affair. The handsome suite of drawing-rooms, including the East Room, were well lighted and fragrant with the breath of flowers. In the Green-Room a life-sized equestrian portrait of Gen. Grant, more than sixteen feet in length, painted by Mr. Pieroni, an Italian artist, who was engaged more than eighteen months in perfecting the work of art. Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, the President and First Lady, were present, and the house was filled with a general air of festivity.

Gen. Grant's appearance was the old second-rate's bone, this up and made it into a kind of an tolerate for several weeks we sent to the phosphate

my drake: didn't belong to any whom I had spire or emmy, only.

MORAL TEACHING.

Don't indulge in the pro-
cariage of these little pistols,
and surely they will not
send them after, and while
you are at the Wash. House we postponed
the old second-rate's bone,

up and made it into a kind
of an tolerate for several
weeks we sent to the phosphate

my drake: didn't belong to any whom I had spire or emmy, only.

THE VARIOUS FEASTS.

There are no private parties given for the entertainment of the King, and the State dinner with its social ramifications is the only one which is given.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Shall Prof. Seymour Be Re-elected Bishop?

he Condition of Affairs in the Western Avenue Baptist Church.

Opinions and Comments of the Religious Press.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad.

Church Services To-Day.

THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Dec. 24.—What does Dr. Clark know about Dr. Seymour that we all do not know? He presents no new facts and misleads us. He is not a Christian gentleman, and not after the fashion of post-house politicians. Let all the elections be open, and everything done with the full knowledge and approval of the people. That is the only way to insure the election of a good man, so that the delegates, when they meet, shall truly and fairly represent their respective parishes.

Let it not be forgotten that the General Convention of the Church is a man and woman, and not after the fashion of post-house politicians. Let all the elections be open, and everything done with the full knowledge and approval of the people. That is the only way to insure the election of a good man, so that the delegates, when they meet, shall truly and fairly represent their respective parishes.

Dr. Clark is one of the parties on trial before the public for his treatment of Dr. Seymour. He was one of those operating against Seymour before and during Convention. He was one of those favoring closed doors,—the Star Chamber, takes as to Dr. Seymour.

Dr. Clark is the man of his day (for he is now on the down-hill of life) as an unsound man. He was termed Pusitive. He was elected to General Convention several times by one vote. He was himself defeated again and again for the Episcopate by reason of his unsoundness. Events show that he has probably been a tool of some of the most unscrupulous and feeble-minded politicians. If Dr. Seymour had only been one of the F. F. V.'s, and not a child of the people and the friend of humanity everywhere, he would have fared better.

To the Editor of your eminent "Episcopalian" shows him not to have been bred in the old school of gentlemen, or else he supposes the friends of Dr. Seymour to be neither men nor gentlemen. He is now on the down-hill of life, and will never move true men from a right and noble purpose. There has been enough of this. One clergymen of the city has been whispering about that if Seymour is re-elected a certain man, named, shall be called for. Dr. Seymour, and always opposed to our late Bishop, would leave the Church. The Church is stronger always for the departure of traitors at heart. Such traitors, however, lose the respectability of the community, and the world at large.

Seymour was elected and accepted; and what is his record? Superior to all these in attainments and eloquence, occupying the highest position in the Church and in New York City, he is not much better than a dimwit, a really old, ignorant man, and a nice man generally—one who will go along in the old-fashioned, quiet way, disturbing no one's conscience and leaving no trace. Among the little dramas, will be one representing the Five Wise and the Five Foolish Virgins going to the marriage. The admission is to be regulated by the tickets given to the school.

The Diocese of Illinois are ready to give a fourth vote for Dr. Seymour. The people are more and more convinced that they made the wisest choice. There is a great revolution in the Church, and in the world at large, and we are sorry to hear rumors that, just on the eve of the grand triumph, Dr. Seymour is so much hurt by the slanders against him, and by the stories of some of his enemies, that he will not permit his name to be used in any way in Illinois. God grant that these rumors may be untrue.

The Second Baptist Church will devote Tuesday evening to a Sunday-school festival. Quite elaborate artistic and literary preparation has been made for the event. Singing and the recitation of appropriate selections by the children will be interspersed with songs and voices. Among the little dramas, will be one representing the Five Wise and the Five Foolish Virgins going to the marriage. The admission is to be regulated by the tickets given to the school.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

have been so hurt and offended by the rejection of Dr. Seymour will be all ready to drop him and to allow their wounded feelings to be soothed, provided they shall be allowed to dictate who shall be elected.

The condition of affairs of this diocese will be able to awake to what is going on. The wire-pulling and maneuvering has begun at a very early stage in the canvas. The Convention does not meet until Feb. 1, and the time of meeting of the same which would have been considered unfair even in a political canvas, a minority of the Vestry in one of our leading churches have secured the election of delegates to the General Convention, and a majority of the communicants of the church whom the delegation so elected will pretend to represent.

If this sort of maneuvering is to be reported to the public, it is necessary that those who take an interest in this important question, or who feel it to be a duty to do what they can to secure the right man to preside over the Church in its deepest hour, to do so in a frank and open manner, and to let it be known that they represent the parishes which are elected. Let the members of the Church in each parish watch the proceedings of the Vestry, and see to it that no one is chosen to represent them, who is not a gentleman for himself, or for his knowledge. Let them insist on having some regard paid to their own wishes in the selection of delegates, and not allow two or three individuals of the Vestry to act as they will, and having authority in matters of importance.

The Chinese Missionary Sabbath-school connected with Plymouth Congregational Church, San Francisco, recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary. The school has made great progress in its work, and the present enrollment is 1,000. The Chinese Missionary Sabbath-school connected with the Chinese Congregational Church, corner of Harrison and Adams streets, has 1,000 members, and 1,000 in its school.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1875.
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TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC--Visited between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Miss Clara Morris. "Camille."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE--Clark street, opposite
theatre House. "Moby & Lewis' Minstrels." "Le Petit Faune."

CHICAGO MUSEUM--Munroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Irish Cousin."

HODKIN'S THEATRE--Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lady Attract."

MVICKER'S THEATRE--Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth.
"Richard III."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 22, I. O. O. F. The elec-
tion of officers of this Lodge will be held on the 28th
instant, at the hall corner of Clark and Washington-sts.
Every member is expected to be present.
W. D. KENNEDY, Rec. Sec.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M. Hall, 72
Monte-st.--Stated conclave Monday evening, Dec.
28, at 7.30 o'clock prompt for business. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.
H. P.

PHILADELPHIA LODGE, No. 48, A. F. & A. M.
The annual meeting will be held on the 27th
instant, at their hall, 223 West Twelfth-st., on
Monday evening, Dec. 28. V. H. TUCKER, Sec.

G. W. ACKERMANN, K. R. S.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE LOYAL ORANGE
LODGE, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. The annual
meeting will be held on the 27th instant, at the Union and Franklin
street, on Monday evening, Dec. 28. All the members are
cordially invited. E. H. HULSE, Sec.

DIONYSIUS LODGE, No. 20, K. of P. The annual
conclave will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at
the hall of the Knights of Pythias, 223 West Twelfth-st., on
Wednesday evening, Dec. 30. V. H. TUCKER, Sec.

Attest: C. G. HOWELL.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Sunday Morning, December 27, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The *Pall-Mall Budget* is responsible for the statement that BISMARCK has declared that NAPOLEON was led by Jesuitical influence into making war upon Germany, and that he would have made an honorable peace at the last hour, had not intrigues planned at Rome prevented it. The *Budget* asserts, moreover, that BISMARCK has in his possession proof that the false report of the insult of BENEDICT by the Emperor WILLIAM--the report which stung the French to frenzy--was telegraphed from Berlin by Papal henchmen.

A sudden outburst of religious fervor has convulsed the town of Cedar Rapids to its very town-pump. It seems that the good people of the town were in the habit of keeping their stores open Sunday. The Mayor looked over the statutes and found that the State had a Sunday-law. He therefore ordered the closing of all stores, and the rigid enforcement of the city Sunday ordinance. Trouble ensued, of course; half the citizens of Cedar Rapids refused to obey the ordinance, and upon violating it were arrested and probably fined, though of this we have learned nothing. However, those who wished to legislate their erring brethren out of reach of blazes in the next world will probably find they have forced themselves into flames in this one. The foreman of the Engine Company has issued an order to his men to observe the Sunday-law to the letter, and not turn out to a fire under any circumstances between Saturday midnight and Sunday at 1 o'clock.

The case of Dr. KENNALEY, the famous counseled for the THOMSONER claimant, is a suggestive instance of the ease with which a man of brilliant talent, learning, and eloquence may ruin them all by acerbity of temper and rashness of judgment and action. In the conduct of the THOMSONER case, he had an opportunity to make his name famous the world over, but in place of that he conducted himself in such an unprofessional, abusive, and even scurrilous manner that the Lord Chancellor struck his name from the list of Queen's Counsel. He then started a newspaper called the *Englishman*, which he made a vehicle of abuse, blackguardism, and insults to the Courts and the members of his profession. The benches of Gray's Inn, of which he is one, endured it until it reached a point where endurance was no longer possible, and then kicked him out. Thus disbarred from the Courts and his profession, and removed from the position as Queen's Counsel, which he has held for six years, he has the wretchedness of remembering that his swift downfall from his high forensic position is due only to his own folly and ungovernable temper, and that his brilliant abilities as lawyer and litterateur make little compensation for his lack of the elements that constitute the gentleman.

The *Workingman's Advocate*, of this city, edited and published by A. C. CAMERON, Esq., began its eleventh volume on the 5th inst. The paper has been published successfully in the face of many adverse circumstances, but has long since reached a permanent and prosperous condition. It has required labor and perseverance to accomplish this end, and Mr. CAMERON is entitled to full credit for the amount of both he has displayed in the management. There has been many attempts to publish journals purporting to represent the labor interest, but they have failed because their proprietors have attempted other things at the same time--that is, have used their papers as organs for personal ends--and have therefore failed to win or retain the confidence of the public whose special interests they have professed to support. In saying this much in justice to the *Advocate*, we enter a protest against any assumption that we approve the policies advocated by that paper, or that we think their policies are in the interest of the laboring class or of society generally. We do not propose at this time to discuss those policies. But when a paper insists that a depreciated currency, as a permanence, is the political end and aim to be persistently sought for by the classes of society who are dependent on their daily wages for support, we must claim that it is a perversion of intelligence, as the special injury of that class, and consequently of all other classes. The men of all other men, most deeply interested in an honest money with a permanent value, subject to no fluctuations,

are those who live upon their daily and weekly wages. To teach, or try to teach, these men that any other money, or money that is subject to daily and hourly changes in value, is the money they need, is utterly indefensible. It is worse than advising them to seek riches by investments in lottery-tickets.

BISMARCK's last speech in the Reichstag on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine was very plain. Reproached by an Alsatian Deputy with having founded the University of Strasburg in the interest of Germany, not of Alsace-Lorraine, he retorted that this was precisely what he did, and what he meant to do hereafter. He advised the Deputies of the conquered Provinces to remember that they were part of a body that represented "the Imperial interests of all Germany, not the church-steeples interests of Alsace-Lorraine." He went on to accuse the annexed subjects with undue dependence upon Paris and Rome. Their schools were "good for French schools, but had judged by the German standard." They were especially bad because treason was taught in them. The Imperial Government meant to change all this. It would interfere whenever and wherever it thought best, and the Alsatians must bear it as well as they could. He would always be glad, the Chancellor went on to say, to be honestly criticised by the rebellious Deputies; but, "whenever the interests of the Empire and the Provinces clash, those of the Empire must prevail." The French are planning another war, quoted BISMARCK, and we "do not mean to be invaded through Alsace-Lorraine." All this was hailed by uproarious applause by the majority of the Reichstag.

OUR REVENUE LAWS.

The revenue laws of Illinois have been elaborately discussed, but new instances of their extraordinary character are furnished by every day's experience. It will be remembered that the Constitution assumes that the value of property for taxable purposes is upon the cash value, but, in fact, this is not the case. The total actual value of all the taxable property in Illinois is not less than \$3,000,000,000. The State assessment is \$1,200,000,000. Allowing \$600,000,000 for personal property not listed at all, the actual property listed is at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar of its real value. If this valuation were uniform there would be no special injustice in this, but our law is framed as with the special purpose to make a fair valuation impossible. There are 102 counties in the State, and an average of 10 towns for each county, making over 1,000 Assessors. Each Assessor deals with the property in his town. The aggregate of the several towns constitutes the assessment for the county, and the aggregate of the counties makes up the assessment of values laid before the State Board of Equalization. This Board then proceeds by a system of percentages, in the way of addition or reduction, to equalize according to its notions the aggregate value of the several kinds of property in each county. Thus, if the returned assessment of the lands in a particular county averages \$10 an acre, and the Board think this too low, they raise it, say, 50 per cent, and then each tract of land in the county, no matter what it may have been previously assessed at, is advanced on the tax-book 50 per cent. Now, in the assessment of lands in that county, some Assessors, who have actually read their oats of office, assess the land at its full value, say \$30 an acre; in other towns it is assessed at \$20, others at \$10, and others at \$5. Certain specially improved tracts may be put down at \$50 or \$75 an acre, their cash value. Now the practical working of raising the average assessment of land in that county from \$10 to \$15 an acre is to add 50 per cent to the assessed value of all the land, including that already assessed at its full cash value as well as that assessed at one-fifth its actual value. The effect of all this is that in every case where the original assessment was at the cash value, the owner is taxed on a valuation of \$150 for property worth in cash only \$100, while some of his neighbors, even with the addition of 50 per cent, do not pay taxes on over 40 to 50 per cent of the real value of the taxables. For this plain and palpable injustice, extortion, and inequality, there is, according to the Supreme Court, no remedy or redress. The action of the State Board of Equalization is judicial and final. The same rule applies to personal property. "Personal property" has very extensive range. It includes horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, grain on hand, mules, household furniture, sewing machines, money, credits, etc., implements, and tools. Thus, horses and hogs may be returned in a county at their full value, and yet the aggregate assessment of personal property in that county may be deemed by the Board of Equalization as too low, and that Board, to remedy that matter, adds to the assessed value of all personal property in that county 100 per cent. Last August the assessment of Bureau County was increased 103 per cent. In this case, the owners of all horses and hogs have to pay taxes on that property at a valuation of \$200 for every \$100 of actual property, and this through no fault of their own except making an honest return of their taxable property. The case of the private banker in Chicago who made a return of \$100,000 of greenbacks, and who, under an arbitrary addition of 68 per cent to the assessed value of personal property in Cook County, paid taxes on a valuation of \$168,000, is but one of countless cases of this kind which are inevitable under our Revenue law. In the returned valuation of lots in the City of Chicago, the property was valued at prices ranging from \$2 to \$8,000 per front foot, according to location. The State Board, deeming the aggregate assessment of town lots in Chicago too low, added 100 per cent thereto; this increased the taxable valuation of the lower-priced lots from \$2 to \$4 per front foot, which may have in some cases been just enough, but it increased the value for taxable purposes of the other lots \$1,000 per front foot to \$2,000, and from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and from \$3,000 to \$6,000, to the robbery and spoliation of the owners.

The *Aurora Beacon* gives another illustration of another branch of the Revenue law. The State Board has original jurisdiction in assessing the value of the capital stock and franchises of corporations. The Challenge Mill Company of Batavia have a nominal capital of \$125,000; of this sum \$100,000 is represented by two patents, which were put in at that value, but really of no present value. The company has the rest of its capital invested in tangible property. After the organization of the Company, the owner of the patents for some reason refused to assign them to the Company. Now, under our law, this Company is taxable upon the nominal value of the capital stock added to its debts; the assessed value of its tangible property is then subtracted from the gross value of the stock and debts, and the remainder is put down as the taxable value of stock and franchises. The valuation thus reached by the

State Board as the basis of taxation for State purposes is by law also the valuation according to which county, town, and all other local taxes are levied.

Of course, the authors of our Revenue law did not overlook the taxation of mortgages; this, they insisted, was the great protection to farmers who had occasion to borrow money on their lands. Consequently, in Illinois, we tax every mortgage, seemingly oblivious of the fact that the owner of the land not only pays the tax thereon, but also a tax on the mortgage on the premises. As a general rule, the mortgagee escapes taxation, but he never fails in including the tax he is liable to pay in the rate of interest he collects from the mortgagor. Our law-makers, in their frantic efforts to catch the blotted capital, require that the holders of promissory notes shall pay a tax thereon. Thus, if a buy a horse for \$150, and give his note therefor, our law taxes both horse and note, and the State Board may increase the valuation of both to \$300 each. This item of the law was defended by a learned lawyer in the Legislature on the ground that, in a case where a man was convicted of larceny for stealing a promissory note, the Supreme Court held that the note was "property," and that the Constitution required that all "property" should be taxed. This argument suggested, perhaps, MATT CARPENTER's, that he was obliged to take the "back pay" because the most generosity of the Philadelphia people will fail to make it practicable unless there is some organization and system about it. The Philadelphia newspapers should take this matter in hand immediately, and keep the discussion conspicuously before the people until some good working system may be agreed upon by which the private residences can be made to serve the necessities of the Centennial rush. Otherwise failure and disaster stare them in the face.

THE FRUIT OF THE SEASON.

Last year the season immediately succeeding the Christmas holidays was blust and disheartening in a business way. But two or three months previous, the panic had struck the country, and its effects were beginning to be felt far and wide. After the excitement of the scare had died away, the actual strain upon the business community became the heavier, and without a stimulant. Many of the retail merchants had kept up by promises and "shining" in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the holiday trade. But this did not save them. They had laid in heavy stocks early in the season, with all the confidence of good times that immediately preceded the panic. There was probably never a time when the retail stores were filled up with so much lavishness. Merchants of all classes had reached out away beyond the dictates of commercial prudence. They had agreed to pay rents which required a vast increase of business over what they had ever done before. They had bought heavily on credit. Competition was rife, and, at the best, the retail merchants would have scarcely been made good for their extravagant outlays and reckless risks if the panic had not come. On the other hand, the purchasing public had been suddenly brought face to face with hard times. They were forced to the realization of the fact that they had been living beyond their means. They foresaw a falling off in the profits of their own business over what they had ever done before. They had bought heavily on credit. Competition was rife, and, at the best, the retail merchants would have scarcely been made good for their extravagant outlays and reckless risks if the panic had not come. On the other hand, the purchasing public had been suddenly brought face to face with hard times. They were forced to the realization of the fact that they had been living beyond their means. They foresaw a falling off in the profits of their own business over what they had ever done before. They had bought heavily on credit. 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can the Board sanction or mode of settlement save that, which is the delivery of a case which, should effect between the contracting party with spousal timeliness. This depends not upon his birth but upon his works.

Whether a radical improvement is possible under the present City Government, or whether it is necessary to have another form of Government, is a question on which opinions differ.

But the seems to us certain: that a much more permanent condition for our improvement than that of the form of City Government is the regular participation in the administration of city affairs of honorable and capable men, well-informed in the varied relations of the community. So long as this participation is lacking, so long as the best and shrewdest citizens are inclined to regard it almost a disgrace to be elected to the Common Council, no change in the form of City Government will be of the slightest benefit.

There was a German Baron Dr. HUNTER traveling in the United States recently, and he has kindly gratified his enemies by publishing a book, as well as writing one. This German Baron is one who has been observed, as already noted, taking part in our entire national affairs in all aspects of particularities in a few years. Unfortunately, in open, his career facts and his errors for mistakes, he has hidden and given much that never existed. Among other wonderful discoveries made by this observant person, is one of great diplomatic importance, and the Baron is a diplomatist, it will be useful to him. He says that the general belief in the country with regard to the General Assembly is that "England has capitulated, and onward is in the wrong. Nothing more or less." If the astute Baron has really come across a person on entertaining any such opinion, it is not surprising that he made a note of it. It would rather have become him, however, to class this person among the large number of lunatics at large in the States than to base any conclusion upon the statement. But what can be expected of a man who wrote up New York City, its principal features, municipal legislation, famous places, theaters, society, and influence upon the country at large, and several cities thereof, from thirty to hours' notice. There is no room for the Alabama business as it is in an essay on New York. Baron Hunter was never a pitiful innocent abroad, or a painful generalizer of the MUNCHHAUSEN variety.

ALAMEDA.

A Man with More "Stamps" than Sharon or Cabral.

He Regards a Couple of Hundred Billions as a Mere Bagatelle.

What He Has Got Laid-Up for a Rainy Day.

Thirty Bushels of Diamonds Already on Hand, and an Arlesian Well Continually Spouting More.

A Modern Crusus Who Proposes Eventually to Buy the World.

The Letter of the Chicago Tribune:

LEXINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—I have a friend afflicted with that curseless disease, consumption, who has been traveling for years; not in search of the Fountain of Youth, but in quest of a climate where the air is absolutely pure, and has the power (only believed in by consumptives) to make world-out-lung.

AS GOOD AS NEW.

My friend has traveled much. He is very hopeful. I remember with what a triumphant smile I contemplated his hopefulness and jollity when he started for Italy. "Ah! Henry," said he, "Italy is a delightful country. When I travel beneath its beautiful skies; visit its ancient cities; see its St. Peter's, its Colosseum, its Tower of Pisa, its beautiful and enchanting Venice, its pictures by the old masters; and breathe its salubrious air, I shall come back with a new pair of lungs."

He went under the delusion of consumptives, writing me from Venice, he said "that Italy had done him some good. He had heard that Switzerland was the Mecca of consumptives, and he would go there." He traveled all over Switzerland. When at Geneva, he wrote me that Switzerland was most picturesque and delightful, but he was satisfied the climate of France would benefit him more. He went to France; and from there to Cuba; from Cuba to Florida; and from there to the Orient. He had been at least a month until some told him that California had the best climate in the world for consumptives. He was off at once. He has been there about a year. A few days ago I received from him a very singular letter. Although it was in violation of his express wish, I am compelled, in view of certain facts in it, of

PERSONAL.

J. W. Baily, near Blakesburg, recently killed a golden eagle, and boasts of it.

According to *Punch*, Gladstone has abandoned the works of Homer for those of Pope.

The Bishop of Galway directs his clergy to grant absolution to nobody who sells liquor on Sunday.

An English nobleman is said to run a variety theatre at Dover. This would be elevating the stage, if it were not a fabrication.

Biasmarch protests against Sardon's padded cell effusion. "Lie-Haine." If it resembles "L'Once Son," common sense will side with Bamcock.

Omaha school-teachers devote an hour a day to instruction in the habits and customs of the gospersher.

Major Johnston, of Cincinnati, finds no trouble in ridding the city of gamblers. Major Colvin wouldn't either, but he doesn't want to try.

John Dul is so jealous of our reception of the King of Hawaii that the Sultan of Zanzibar is to be cleaned up and clothed for a visit to England.

Lynch-law is working frightful havoc in Kentucky. All the children are trying to have one another, and spanking has proved hopeless in effectual.

At a civil-service examination at Washington, a lady who asked what clerical experience she had had, replied: "Very little, as I only joined the Church last week."

The *Oliver*, a newspaper published at Agric, in Croatia, gives the occupations as well as names of deceased persons. These may be called interesting obituaries.

Bishop's mother designed him for the ministry. "Cassing out" Beedlebow would have brought havoc in Hades. We have Scarpula warrant for exposing one.

If Porter Palmer and Col. Fred. D. Grant would save the Chicago Times for him, he would be doing an unpleasant duty, but a duty nevertheless.—Independent.

E. C. Day, a saloon-keeper of Fort Dodge, Ia., has been sold to \$10,000 by the wife of a deceased in-bribe. Ex-Senator Harlan is once circuit-riding under him.

Louisville, relying entirely upon the intelligent jury, no longer resorts to mob law. This is why the rascars of auction-bell go unthighed. But there is a Hereafter.—Courier-Journal.

Weston, the pedestrian, sues Wilkes' Spirit for calling him a fraud. The reason he has walked off on his ear is that he will be able to take longer steps and make better time.

Andrew Bates, of Hanover, Mass., captured \$4000 this year, and, as the skins brought him \$15 a dozen, he doesn't care how much people turn up their noses at him.—Courier-Journal.

"Yeth, thir, if you won't eat me," was the trembling reply of a chubby little boy whom King Kalakaua took up in his arms, and asked for a kiss, in the corridor of a San Francisco hotel.

A St. Louis policeman arrested two Chinamen for gambling. He looked through the streets and saw them shaking something in a brass bottle. The poor heathens were only mixing a præscription.

Speaker Blaine, observing that (pardon the personal mention of his name) Kalakaua did not know what to do with his hands at a reception, studiously shamed and kept the King from looking awkward.

Dean Stanley's wife is a personal friend of Queen Victoria. He came nearly being the husband of a queen—of song, for he had a sneaking attachment for Jenny Lind, which the critics reciprocated.

An affair of delicate nature prevented Bret Harte going to Oregon, Ill., to lecture. Not because he would rather bear the ill he had, but because he wanted to see how it looked after being dressed and cradled.

A son of Daniel G. Maynard, of East Longmeadow, Mass., tried to clean-out the teachers of the grammar-school, and as he failed his father threatened to teach the young idea to the School-Board.

Ben Butler has called a good many hard names in the course of his career, but was recently given the writing epithet of "Yiddish-goddess-y Bad Butler."

Somebody sold a St. Louis man 15 years ago that a population of Chicago was under 400,000. The rumor has just become generally known, and S15 pages have been torn out of the latest St. Louis directory.

Gideonsohn has preached his first sermon since his arrest, and the cause was, of course, himself. His text was, "Cast thy burden on the Lord,"—a recommendation he seems to have followed out rather too literally.

There is an ominous law-suit at State Centre, the other day. Mr. Sudder had a Mr. Mitten arrested for putting a crooked pin in his seat in church; and he was condemned before the magistrate.

Mr. Judd, of Springfield, Mass., carried a electorate of politicians in his coat pocket. And when the explosion occurred Mr. Judd was there, but he looked as though he had just come off the stage in "The Black Crook."

The Indianapolis News publishes this singular question: "Why was Congressman Twinssen, who had the brick-work on the No. 6 Engine-House, appointed by the Mayor one of the Committee on its Examination and Reception?"

state by astute, and no corrupt administrator of city or county affairs must count upon the favoritism of his superiors because he knows how to draw on the credo of some national-political party with spousal timeliness. This depends not upon his birth but upon his works.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

plays a tune of supernal sweetness at the bidding of every breeze. Five hundred different kinds of wood are used in the instrument. A large solid mahogany case room, although it is enclosed closely, he was compelled to make an outlay of four millions and eighty-seven thousand dollars, excepting the bridge chamber, which is unaccounted for, cost \$1,700,000.

A TRIFLE OVER TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS.

His daughter Izzy was charming. She speaks three languages, and, I am sure, would delight in Spanish. Her upper side played on the piano, and her lower side on the organ. I do not forget to mention that her piano was inlaid with diamonds, and cost in London five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

With his daughter retired for the evening, I sat in a favorite manor with a glass of wine for several hours. He told me much about his history and how he had risen from poverty to his present easy circumstances: told me about his education, his travels, and his present life.

He said he had a particular reason for bringing it, and might tell me before 11th. At 11th, when we had talked for a considerable time, I frankly told him that the only object of my visit to the Wigwam was to ascertain

whether, if certain statements I had heard concerning his wealth were true. I then gave him a detailed statement of his wealth as reported to me, and, I am sure, had given him a correct account.

"What you have heard is correct; but my part of the wealth you have heard of, you have seen in my poor house, is nothing—a mere pitance."

Come with me, and I will show you my reserve funds.

"What I have laid up for a wet day."

Beautiful Reception Gowns for Blondes and Brunettes—Black Velvet Widely Prevalent in the Toilette.

Holiday Goods Very Low—New Year's Calls and Clothes.

Velvet Petticoats Superseded Silk—Street Rose Striped in the Same Shade as the Costume.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Rapid people that we are, we are already talking more of New Year's, its calls and clothes, than of Christmas, which has not yet come. Indeed, the Christmas excitement really culminates before the 25th, when the last of the preparations are made, the last present bought, the last wreath hung. I do not think present-making is as general this year as usual, nor is the class of gifts so expensive, it often is. It is to be regretted, however, that the holiday-trade is not so large, or so busy, as usual.

As regards to the country, business is as quiet as it well can be at this season. In shops where usually one has to hale the clerks over two or three tiers of stairs, there is now almost no trade to buy; and in no place is there any special crowd.

Goods of all kinds, ornamental, useful, and combining both qualities, are marked at very low rates, so very temptingly as to magnetize a good deal of money out of people's pockets who at first had no intention of spending it. All sorts of clothing are cheap, and materials—such as silk, satin, velvets, laces—are remarkably so; while for those who can afford to purchase and lay away, this is a harvest-time.

It is probable that, while on

calling will be even more general than last year, elaborate table-setting will be much rarer. In fact, for every kind of entertainment the refreshments grow simpler and cheaper every year. The reception which regular people give to their guests is proportionally more than one in twenty to those who a little earlier, and built this castle over it. Come and look at little more than a week ago.

I used to think it was all a dream, and followed him without a word. He wanted to the supper-room, and followed him into a vault about six feet high. The water fell back into a basin having a fine slice at the bottom through which a stream of water ran.

Alfred walked up to the pier and went to the basin, and grasped a half of a glistering convex pebbles. "Here are your monogrammed gems!" Here are your diamonds of the first water.

He went under the delusion of consumptives, writing me from Venice, he said "that Italy had done him some good. He had heard that Switzerland was the Mecca of consumptives, and he would go there." He traveled all over Switzerland. When at Geneva, he wrote me that Switzerland was most picturesque and delightful, but he was satisfied the climate of France would benefit him more. He went to France; and from there to Cuba; from Cuba to Florida; and from there to the Orient. He had been at least a month until some told him that California had the best climate in the world for consumptives. He was off at once. He has been there about a year. A few days ago I received from him a very singular letter. Although it was in violation of his express wish, I am compelled, in view of certain facts in it, of

calling him a fraud, and so forth.

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RAMBLES ABOUT LONDON.

How a Young American Visited Windsor Castle.

Petticoat Lane--Its Denizens, and How They Conduct Business.

A Case of Sharp Practice in the Handkerchief Line.

Harris' Clothing House, and His Slang Advertisements.

The Skull of One of Dick Turpin's Men--Bad Influence of Highway-man-Literature.

Clerkenwell Prison--The Tread-mill as a Flour-Grinder.

Travelers, upon reaching London, always visit such celebrated places as St. Paul's, the Tower, the Zoological Gardens, and the many other old landmarks of this wonderful city; and Americans in particular seem to have a penchant for exploring a little further, possibly, than is usually allowed.

I met one young Columbian in England, named Melman, who had quite exhausted his catalogue, and was nearly as despondent as Alexander, in that he had nothing more to conquer, when he suddenly remembered that, by some unaccountable means,

WINDSOR CASTLE HAD BEEN OMITTED.

Without delay he proceeded immediately to Paddington Station, and soon found himself in the old, celebrated town of Windsor. Presenting himself to the Chamberlain of the Royal Household, he was informed that permission was always readily granted for visitors to look through the Castle and grounds during Her Majesty's absence, but only at such times.

The Queen, however, was not to be seen.

A little farther down, at the corner of Leman street, stands a public-house, and a hundred years ago it was the custom of the highwaymen to meet there.

Charles Lamb said of one of Dick TURPIN'S MEN, "He was killed while resisting arrest by the officers. The highwaymen then had a quarrel, and it was he who was killed."

An Indianapolis policeman has been fined \$21 for profanity. He will be careful how he talks in his sleep hereafter.

A Tennessee funeral was delayed for half an hour to allow a horse trade. Business before pleasure was the motto.

When we see a man heaving his tobacco, we feel that he is a highwayman; the old adage, "Beggars must not be chearers."

Another time we see that neglected, a thrifty Eastern farmer is raising potatoes on the grave of Tom Paine--*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Quiz, having drawn a map of the world, was asked what he had learned of the Polar regions. "L. S.," he said, "Because it is the place of the seal."

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors is like a potato plant--that which belongs to the earth.

A young lady asked a doctor's opinion of her health. "Excellent," he said, "but I fear that I afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

The Ithaca Journal is not the best authority on sporting matters. It states that the original "harm stretch" is the stretch across the material.

The last foreign watch received in France, containing the Lafayette family, seems to be received with more favor than the watch on the Rhine was.

Young America is very forward. "I'll put a head on you," said a little gamin to a companion. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

A California contemporary puts in a good word for the Chinese--"old Mongolian," remarking that the Chinese has a "kind heart, and a good nature, and a good character, and a good life."

A Leavenworth man told a lie, and then said: "I hope to be struck dead if I have not told the truth."

He had scarcely ceased speaking when he fell to the floor--a man having knocked him down.

The Queen, supposing him to be one of the workmen, asked as to the arrangements of the carpets in a certain apartment.

Melman--instead of being nearly overcome with embarrassment, as a workman would have been,--in reply, being not very well versed in Court etiquette, merely used the title of Madam.

That opened the eyes of the lady, who questioned him as to who he was, and how he gained admission. He explained that his great desire to see Her Majesty's beautiful residence, before his return to America, had led him rather beyond the limits of the castle and grounds, the main gate was always closed to him.

Although travelers universally visit all these places of note, they often omit certain London sights, which, if not quite so grand, are certainly as interesting, and generally more novel.

One of these curious old sights to which I refer is

PETICOAT LANE.

This is the interesting name of a street? It is the name of a short distance from the Eastern boundary of the old City of London.

It is at present put in the maps as Middlesex street, but the old name is always used, and is put in the maps, and is still used by the natives.

It is extremely narrow, being not more than 12 feet wide, and, perhaps as long as a good-sized business-block; it is entirely populated with Jews.

If a man should walk through this place all day, he would see nothing different from the poverty and wretchedness of a thousand other byways in London; but to see Peticoat Lane in its glory, to see it as being entirely a Jewish quarter, is a rare sight.

Metropolis, let one go there on Sunday morning. Londoners always ask you, "Have you been to Peticoat Lane on a Sunday morning?" and consider it quite as important as a visit to the British Museum.

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This

REAL ESTATE.

How a Horse-Railway Will Affect Wabash Avenue.

The Influence of Improved Transit on Real Estate.

The Sales of the Week Few and Unimportant.

The Loan-Market Shows a Little More Activity.

WABASH AVENUE RAILWAY.

The principal, and in fact the only, topic of discussion among real estate dealers, in the apathetic condition of the market last week, was the passage of the Wabash Avenue Horse-Railway bill by the Common Council.

THE FUTURE OF PROPERTY ON WABASH AVENUE is a problem of uncertain solution, and at the same time of much interest and importance. Is it to be an avenue of boarding-houses or something worse; or a great retail street, the Broadway of Chicago; or is it for years to come to be neither one thing nor the other? Sales have recently been made of lots north of Twelfth street at rates much below ante-ripe figures. The sellers declared their lack of faith in the future of their property. But the buyers showed by purchasing that their views were more sanguine. The northern end of Wabash avenue has

ITS STATUS SETTLED.

It is one of the radii of the great wholesale centre of the city. South of Twenty-second street the avenue has definitely chartered. It is a fine residential street. It is indeed the best in the city, between Clark and Twenty-second streets. Two things are to be considered here: the use of the street as one of the great passages for travel, and the interests of the owners of property. As a matter of transit, there can be no question that to introduce a horse-railway is a great improvement. It is an addition to the resources of the city, and by so much benefits all property. As for the interests of property on Wabash avenue, no one is more competent to judge than the proprietors themselves, and most of them signed the petition for a horse-railway. The value of such means of transit to streets is sufficiently shown by the

EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CITIES.

and of Chicago as well. Upper Broadway, in New York, through which horse-cars run, has become one of the greatest retail streets in the city. Fourth avenue, and other thoroughfares provided with ready means of transit, have improved much more rapidly than other north and south streets like Monroe, Green, and Wooster, which have not had such means, or have not had them very late. The introduction of horse-railways in Louisville and Cincinnati has had the same history.

CHICAGO RAILWAY. ILLUSTRATION.—The good means of transit. No one can fail to be struck with the difference in Halsted street south of the point where the cars forsake that street and turn into Clark street, and in Wabash avenue south of the place where the horse-cars run. The ample facilities it enjoys for transportation. When the North Clark street cars, several times a day, were turned down Michigan street to cross the State street bridge into the South Clark street cars, the Ewing Block, past whose doors the cars had hitherto run, was almost ruined. As they expressed it, the drop in their profits was equal to that of their rent. They informed their landlord that they should have to surrender their leases if they could not

RECOVER THE CAR TRAFFIC.

The same result followed the diversion, some months ago, of the South Clark cars to Clark street, while State street was being repaved. The retail dealers on State street found their sales immediately and seriously affected. Their trade went to Clark street, and the cars to State street, lest it should stay there. As a final instance, it cannot have escaped observation how much more quickly State street, which has the most abundant car traffic, has had its robbery of any other of the streets demonstrated by the July fire.

Of course the benefits of a horse-railway to Wabash avenue depend upon the conduct of the company that has been given the franchise. They build a good road, extend to the limit of the franchise, and then, with the help of the cars, and run it for the accommodation of the people, the advantages will be far greater than if they abuse their franchise as they have abused all the public has given them heretofore.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

The number of sales during the week has been small, and none of them have much importance. The Eagle Manufacturing Company has sold to Phineas W. Gates \$32 feet by 150 at the northwest corner of Madison and Clinton streets, for \$2,335,56, but, as Mr. Gates and the Company are substantially poor, the sale has no other interest than a change of name.

H. S. Everthart has sold for Potter Palmer Nos. 230 and 231 Michigan avenue, and a double house near the corner of Harmon court, 90 feet altogether, with improvements, for \$36,000, to J. B. Lyon, on a cash basis. He has bought, in F. L. Brooks' Subdivision on Archer avenue, three houses for \$27,500.

M. G. Townsend has sold to H. Brooks, of Chicago, the Edwa Booth residence at Long Branch for \$20,000.

E. T. Sennett has sold 251 feet on the corner of Monroe street and California avenue for \$20,000; also, the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, for \$45,000; also, a large improved farm in Missouri for \$30,000.

L. A. Gilbert Co. have sold to the Denver Land Company 1,050 feet on South Englewood, in \$1,000 lots, for \$15,000; also, 11 lots to L. A. Gilbert's Subdivision on South Englewood, for \$40,000, to same Company.

Campbell Bros. & Co. have sold a lot on Campbell avenue, near Harrison street, for \$10,000.

Ira Brown has sold 9 lots at Ridge Park for \$900.

Bash & Potter have sold two houses and lot on Boston, west of Lander avenue, for \$17,500; also, 52 lots at South Englewood for \$13,000.

M. V. Hogan has sold the house and lot No. 75 Wright street for \$2,500.

T. S. Morris has purchased the old Mass house, and the church and organ of the Plymouth Congregational Society, not that of the Trinity Episcopal Society, as has been erroneously reported. The corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue, for \$20,000. This is the Jewish Society that recently sold its property on the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Peck street for \$400 a foot.

By the time the news was received, we were recently made to say that the value of property on Peck street was \$1,000 an acre. The sale in question, which was of two and a half acres, was made by J. E. B. Cudell on Western avenue, between Peck and Lander, and Fifteenth street, was made at \$2,000 an acre. Property three or four blocks north is held firmly at \$2,000 an acre and upwards, and in this vicinity \$2,000 an acre is no more than a fair price.

Jacob C. Mazil has sold a lot, 251x43, on Michigan avenue, west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, for \$4,500, being \$180 per foot. It will be considerably improved. The buyer will erect a handsome one-story apartment on stone front.

John H. Avery & Co. have sold 88 lots in South Clark street, for \$150 per lot; also, 16 lots in Miller's Addition to Irving Park, to R. Bader, at \$500 per lot.

The Highland Park Building Company have sold at Highland Park, 110 feet for \$1,320; one lot, 140 feet, for \$2,120; nine lots, \$900 feet, for \$12,000; three lots, 200 feet, \$3,000; one lot, 50 feet, for \$600; two lots, 200 feet, for \$2,000; five lots, 400 feet, for \$6,000; one lot, 100 feet, for \$1,500.

In Chicago they have sold 50 feet on West Lake street, near Ann, with frame dwelling, for \$100.

Henry W. Brooks has sold Block 19 of the

northwest of Sec. 4, 37, 14 feet, South Englishwood, for \$20,000.

Benjamin Selleck has sold 100 feet on Lake street, west of Ashland avenue, for \$30,000.

He has sold business block and 20-foot lot on Fifth avenue, south of Washington street, for \$15,000.

Edwin A. Walker has sold house and lot on Walker street, west of Twenty-fourth street, 20 feet front, for \$23,000.

S. J. Woodbury has sold Lot 1 and 4 of Lots 7 and 8, on Park avenue, west of Ashland avenue, with 200 feet front, for \$15,000.

Sam & Ware have sold the two-story stone-front house No. 1236 Prairie avenue, for \$12,500; also, 25 feet, west front, on Wabash avenue, near Thirteenth street, at \$100 a foot.

THE LOAN MARKET.

A little more money is being invested in the market.

The amount of money invested in the market, for the purpose of settling up old indebtedness, is the condition generally considered healthy. There is a good demand for money, and sufficient funds to meet the demand. The rate of interest is unchanged. There is a disposition on the part of those who have the command of Eastern capital to be more than usually careful, and investments that were favorably regarded a year ago are now looked upon with suspicion.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

INSTRUMENTS.

TRUST-DEEDS.

MORTGAGES.

AGGREGATE.

RELEASES.

1874.

1873.

INSTRUMENTS.

TRUST-DEEDS.

MORTGAGES.

AGGREGATE.

1874.

1873.

INSTRUMENTS.

TRUST-DEEDS.

